

The Intelligencer.

Office No. 24 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting members from receiving fees from railroads. The roads have been from Harrisburg are pretty fair.

It is said to be 40,000 girls and women in New York who support themselves, and 80,000 women who support husbands. And whoever has seen the girls and women who work going to their work in the morning, smiling, bright-eyed, red-checked, quick footed and graceful, will not be apt to pity them much, though it certainly is a fact that the wages they get are hardly sufficient in most cases to keep soul and body together. How is it that so many women find it impossible to be happy on large sums of money, while so many more are healthy and happy on \$5 or \$6 a week.

The legal newspapers in London have been recording a new attempt on the part of the courts to resort to practical tests of the truth of testimony, such as created no much interest in the case of Bell against James. In that law suit a sculptor was allowed to model in clay, to show what kind of a sculptor he was. In the last case two German firms were disputing the exclusive right in certain patents for improvements in the production of coloring matter suitable for dyeing and printing. Experts were called to testify to the value of the coloring matter, and the Judge allowed an experiment to be made to see whether this was true. The result was such that the Judge, counsel, witnesses, and bystanders fell for their lives; but as they all escaped, the test cannot be regarded as conclusive. There seem to be limits to the utility of evidence of this sort.

The Third District Greenbackers met in Charleston yesterday, and counselled among themselves, and finally made a nomination for Congress. It must have been a dreary gathering, as no delegates were present but those who circle around the camp fires of the party at the permanent seat. One interesting feature of the convocation was the complimentary paid the former leader of the faction, Henry S. Walker, late head of the faction. Several warriors donned their paint and feathers and struck the war for Henry's scalp. He was affectionately designated as Judas Iscariot, and compared with other equally distinguished personages. The trilling piece of information was volunteered that although Walker had sold himself to the Bourbons, cash on delivery, he could not fulfill the rest of the bargain by delivering the rest of the party into the hands of Philistines. A resolution of indignation was thrown at Judge Guthrie in appointing Mr. Chilton Prosecuting Attorney, vice Captain Snyder, resigned, and who, by the way, is the law partner of Senator Keena. Altogether the three parties in the "Dodo" District seem to have had a pleasant time of it lately, and have succeeded in affording first-class entertainment for the "lookers on in Vienna."

President Arthur has a way of surprising the people, and more frequently pleasing them than otherwise. It is, in a measure, an indication that he keeps his own counsel, and the ubiquitous newspaper correspondent, who always knows everything days before the event transpires invariably misses his guess. The appointment yesterday of Judge Walter G. Gresham, of Indiana, to be Postmaster General, is in example of the unexpected that frequently happens. But it must not be inferred that because the appointment was not looked for, and that no friends of Judge Gresham were "pulling" his nomination that the selection was a bad one. On the contrary, it is an unusually good one, and is commended on all sides. Judge Gresham was a good soldier, an able lawyer, and while on the bench has proved himself to be a capable judge. Of course there will be disappointment in certain circles. Mr. Filley, for instance, will miss a sleepless night. But he was too anxious for the plumb himself, and his friends were advocating him too impudently. Mr. Hatton's chances were thought to be the best, but the President had good and sufficient reasons for not advancing the First Assistant. Now that the Chief Executive has disposed of the matter he will fly to the orange groves of Florida in quest of rest, which, it is said, he is really in need of.

News in the Postoffice Department. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Ex-Senator Windom visited the Postoffice Department yesterday to look after some railway mail matters for Wisconsin. His appearance caused quite a commotion for a short time, most of the employees having an idea that he had been appointed Postmaster General, and had come to take charge. After finishing his business with the Department, Mr. Windom was called on by a First Assistant, Mr. Hutton, who for a moment appeared as surprised to see him as the clerks had been, but soon recovering his composure, greeted his visitor warmly. Mr. Windom remained but a few minutes.

A Lynching Levee. OMAHA, April 4.—A posse of armed men broke into the jail at Hastings, and took out three prisoners, Green, Ingram and Babcock. After covering the guards with guns and ordering them away the prisoners were gagged. Green and Ingram were being from the railway bridge, half a mile from the depot. Babcock was brought back and turned over to the authorities. The prisoners were arrested last week for robbery and shooting Mr. Willard, a merchant. Green and Ingram pleaded insanity. Babcock admitted the guilt. Babcock has promised to make revelations of the existence and give the names of an organized band of criminals. Not a word was raised in protest of the lynching.

THE PERMANENT SEAT.

THE HOSPITALITY OF THE PEOPLE.

The antagonism of the "Sectional" Dying Out—The Success of Charleston and its Great "Divide"—The Rich Valley and its Coal and Salt Industries.

From the Editor of the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, WEST VA., April 2.—My good intention was to supplement promptly by mail my outline reports of the two conventions of last week. But undaunted that I am in a land new to me, banting with richness, of fast rising fortunes; that the good people have been kind enough to receive me as cordially as though no Capital question had ever estranged two sections of the State which ought to be proud of each other, and good and helpful neighbors.

The Little Capital question having been settled quite to the satisfaction of our friends of the West, there is no longer a "divide" between us, and the greater and paramount question of the development of our poor young State, of richest lumbering resources. As one West Virginian I am not willing to be fenced in by the corporate limits of a city or the boundaries of a county, but I am willing to be fenced in by the "live" where I have my washing done, but I must be permitted to spread my State pride over the whole of our young commonwealth.

THE TWO SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

Sectionalism is wretched enough as between groups of States—between the districts of a State it would be intolerable. I can understand why, in an earlier day, the Upper End and the Lower End (I hear these terms used, and so I give them capital)—I can understand why each should have thought that distance lent no enchantment to the view. From Charleston to Wheeling, or the other way if you please, was a far cry, exchange of places was difficult, and comparatively rare. We had hardly set off from the Mother State, to try the business on our own account, before there arose a contention over a matter which, in my judgment, was not a matter of life and death. In this day of Kanawha commercial and industrial awakening I doubt whether the same or a similar thing could make a great stir. For example, I could name a single jobbing house in Charleston which is not a member of the State Association of Grocers. Capital with a complete outfit of functionaries.

THE JOHNNIE TRADE OF CHARLESTON.

The jobbing trade here is comparatively new, and yet last year it was hard on a million of dollars. A doubtful experiment has become a profitable fact, and the Charleston trade in the coal and salt is now a thing to be envied. From Baltimore, Richmond and Cincinnati the considerable trade of their rich and growing region. It may be that Charleston is giving Wheeling a run, but our Wheeling merchants will be loath to tell that. They will believe two concerns, one dealing in dry goods and the other in groceries, do the bulk of the business; but there will be more, as the peopling of this great valley and its tributaries goes on, for Charleston is the natural commercial center of it all. Other tracts for business and pleasure, and the visitor will not come without buying. The stores of the mining settlements will do the bulk of the retail trading, each in its own community, but the overland will come to Charleston. The coal and salt will be carried by rail and creek mines, and Charleston will profit by it.

THE SOVEREIGN OF THE VALLEY.

I receive for another letter the attempt to give you some idea of the extent and growth of the coal mining industry. It has amazed me, as it has amazed visitors for the first time, the coal mines on the smoke-chimneys that dot the river bank, blaring monuments to an industry that is almost dead. But in the place of King Salt a greater has arisen, and his name is King Coal. You see there is no longer a "divide" between us, and the Sovereign of the Valley is black and grimy. But he is rich and generous, scattering his bounty with a lavish hand, and my friends here will be willing for a profitable trade with the white. Individuals have suffered, of course; I speak of the general effect. And contrary to what seems to me a despondent, despairing feeling, I look for a day when Salt will again come proudly to the front, and make a better show than ever. But he must have a special chapter on salt and another on coal.

MEET WITH THE ADMINISTRATION.

You see there is nothing in this about politics or conventions. What there is to say on the political situation will keep. It is not to be considered "talking politics" if I say that when I stepped into the dining-room of ex-Artisan General Wood's Salubrious, there ahead of me, I had some interest to know whether the breakfast would go around. His Bourbon Excellency, most solid of all, my friend Colonel O'Brien, not excepted, and the administration ground. The host was that his Bourbon Excellency and his staff took no advantage of me, and my nerves were thoroughly strengthened to face a Third District Democratic Convention. When the President reviewed the military and naval forces of the growing mind a pocket treatise on our dual theory of government, I regretted that he could not find it in his big Bourbon. The boys of the school have been good enough to make an engagement for me to address the Cadets. If it ever stops raining and snowing and blowing I shall have that pleasure; but you may say to the Governor that I am not so base as to take advantage of his absence. C. B. H.

THIRD DISTRICT GREENBACKERS.

Samuel F. Howey Nominated for Congress—Walker Gets Pits.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 4.—The Greenback Congressional Convention assembled at the Court House today at 11 o'clock. Virgil A. Gatz was elected Chairman and A. H. Burnett Secretary, both of this city. A Committee of five on Resolutions, with E. C. Burdett, of Kanawha, at the head, was appointed. While the committee was out, A. H. Burnett addressed the Convention. He paid his compliments to H. S. Walker and denounced him as a modern Judas Iscariot, and asserted the bargain he had made could not deliver the goods. Judge Cyrus Hall also addressed the convention. His remarks took a wide range, and he paid his respects mainly to the old parties. He gave utterance to some tart remarks, which were supposed to have been directed to Judge Guthrie, because of his appointment of Will Chilton, Keena's partner, to the position of Prosecuting Attorney, vice Snyder resigned.

LAUTERBACH LAUGHS

ON READING THE THRILLING STORY

Of his Early Life in Wheeling—He Decries Every Belief in the State, and says he was Born in Germany—Judge Gresham, of Indiana, Appointed Postmaster General.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Your correspondent called to-day upon Johannes Lauterbach, the survivor of the "Jeanette" expedition, referred to as follows by a Cincinnati paper, and telegraphed from Wheeling:

"James Lauterbach, one of the Jeanette survivors, now at Washington, is an old Wheeling boy. He left this city in 1880 to enlist in the navy, but was rejected, owing to his being from Virginia. He then enlisted in another vessel, giving his name as Charles Clark, from Cincinnati. During the war he came home and left certain certificates of prize money, and was afterwards elected captain. He afterwards sailed for them. His father mailed them to him, but for some reason they never reached him. He became angry, and has since refused to come home. His father now lives in retirement in Washington county, Ohio, and is over eighty years old. He is expected to die shortly, and is very anxious to see James, but the latter when shown the letter telling this, denied his identity, but said he knew the man. His brother-in-law saw him just before he died, and the same James ran for a time on the New Orleans and Cincinnati packets after the war, and handed him the above extract for perusal. He read it with many exclamations of surprise, disclaimers, and on finishing he read in a hearty burst of laughter."

THE WRONG MAN.

Said he: "My name is not James Lauterbach but Johannes Lauterbach. I was born in Kohn Hesse or Hesse Cassel and was not in this country in 1860, not arriving here until 1868, when I made my home with my four brothers in New York, where they now are. I have never been in West Virginia and never went under the name of Charles Clark or any other name. My own name. I was not in this country before 1868; I was not entitled to any prize money."

"My father died, when I was 1 year old, in Germany, and I can only say that I wish I had no father to go home to see. If I could, as I see these people believe that I am their missing son, I would go down there to disabuse the old man's mind of the idea he has."

As to the brother-in-law who saw me just before he died, the Jeanette, I am compelled to absolutely contradict him, and suppose that he was deceived by the appearance of some man who he saw."

"I have never been employed on the packets between New Orleans and Cincinnati, and have never been in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the truth of his statements can be no possible question, even if they were not endorsed by his companions."

He remarked that when he had first heard the story he had said that he thought he knew to whom the parties referred; and that it was a man who had come with him from Hamburg to this country, who had gone to Wheeling, but that the details given in the above extract convinced him of his mistake."

HOW'S SUCCESSOR

Judge Gresham, of Indiana, Appointed to Fill the Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President has appointed Walter G. Gresham, of Indiana, to be Postmaster General.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4.—The agent of the Associated Press here received the following this afternoon:

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 4.—Judge Gresham has just been notified by the Secretary of State of his appointment as Postmaster General, and that his commission was signed yesterday by the President. He authorizes me to say that he will accept. He is now holding court here, but the term will adjourn this week.

CHAS. L. HOLSTEN, U. S. Atty.

THE DISEASE AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—There has been an increase of smallpox in Edgemoor, the eastern portion of the city, during the past week, but no new cases were reported yesterday and to-day from the health office. The city population is pretty thoroughly vaccinated and physicians declare there is no apprehension of a spread of the disease. A more careful quarantine of the infected has been taken by the health officer, and the recorder has been instructed to enforce the law with regard to vaccination.

WILL HE, THOUGH!

Senator Vest Indulges in A Few Predictions and a Little Gossip.

St. Louis, April 4.—Senator George F. Vest was interviewed to-day by a correspondent on the political situation. He said:

"I have not much of interest to tell you. There is one thing sure in politics, however, and that is, that there will be a Democrat. We are sure to win next time, if we have a good candidate. I think McDonald, of Indiana, stands the best chance for the position. He is a good man and they can't buy the State of Indiana away from him. He is strong in the East. I have been surprised to find how strong he is in New York, as I learned while there."

"How is the Tilden boom?"

"Tilden is a strong man and would make a good candidate if his health should permit him, and I understand his health is much improved at present. I am inclined to think that the race will be between Arthur and McDonald. Arthur is working for the nomination. He is all for New York now. The New York men are getting everything. He is trying to compromise all around, and the report that he and Conkling are at odds is an erroneous one. They are hand-and-glove yet, but Conkling is out of politics, and is making it fast. He can get all of the fat fees of any of the departments, and when a man does that he is on the high road to fortune. Logan may give Arthur trouble, as he is strong and represents all that is left of Salviarism."

THIRD DISTRICT GREENBACKERS.

Samuel F. Howey Nominated for Congress—Walker Gets Pits.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 4.—The Greenback Congressional Convention assembled at the Court House today at 11 o'clock. Virgil A. Gatz was elected Chairman and A. H. Burnett Secretary, both of this city. A Committee of five on Resolutions, with E. C. Burdett, of Kanawha, at the head, was appointed. While the committee was out, A. H. Burnett addressed the Convention. He paid his compliments to H. S. Walker and denounced him as a modern Judas Iscariot, and asserted the bargain he had made could not deliver the goods. Judge Cyrus Hall also addressed the convention. His remarks took a wide range, and he paid his respects mainly to the old parties. He gave utterance to some tart remarks, which were supposed to have been directed to Judge Guthrie, because of his appointment of Will Chilton, Keena's partner, to the position of Prosecuting Attorney, vice Snyder resigned.

LAUTERBACH LAUGHS

ON READING THE THRILLING STORY

Of his Early Life in Wheeling—He Decries Every Belief in the State, and says he was Born in Germany—Judge Gresham, of Indiana, Appointed Postmaster General.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Your correspondent called to-day upon Johannes Lauterbach, the survivor of the "Jeanette" expedition, referred to as follows by a Cincinnati paper, and telegraphed from Wheeling:

"James Lauterbach, one of the Jeanette survivors, now at Washington, is an old Wheeling boy. He left this city in 1880 to enlist in the navy, but was rejected, owing to his being from Virginia. He then enlisted in another vessel, giving his name as Charles Clark, from Cincinnati. During the war he came home and left certain certificates of prize money, and was afterwards elected captain. He afterwards sailed for them. His father mailed them to him, but for some reason they never reached him. He became angry, and has since refused to come home. His father now lives in retirement in Washington county, Ohio, and is over eighty years old. He is expected to die shortly, and is very anxious to see James, but the latter when shown the letter telling this, denied his identity, but said he knew the man. His brother-in-law saw him just before he died, and the same James ran for a time on the New Orleans and Cincinnati packets after the war, and handed him the above extract for perusal. He read it with many exclamations of surprise, disclaimers, and on finishing he read in a hearty burst of laughter."

THE WRONG MAN.

Said he: "My name is not James Lauterbach but Johannes Lauterbach. I was born in Kohn Hesse or Hesse Cassel and was not in this country in 1860, not arriving here until 1868, when I made my home with my four brothers in New York, where they now are. I have never been in West Virginia and never went under the name of Charles Clark or any other name. My own name. I was not in this country before 1868; I was not entitled to any prize money."

"My father died, when I was 1 year old, in Germany, and I can only say that I wish I had no father to go home to see. If I could, as I see these people believe that I am their missing son, I would go down there to disabuse the old man's mind of the idea he has."

As to the brother-in-law who saw me just before he died, the Jeanette, I am compelled to absolutely contradict him, and suppose that he was deceived by the appearance of some man who he saw."

"I have never been employed on the packets between New Orleans and Cincinnati, and have never been in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the truth of his statements can be no possible question, even if they were not endorsed by his companions."

He remarked that when he had first heard the story he had said that he thought he knew to whom the parties referred; and that it was a man who had come with him from Hamburg to this country, who had gone to Wheeling, but that the details given in the above extract convinced him of his mistake."

HOW'S SUCCESSOR

Judge Gresham, of Indiana, Appointed to Fill the Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President has appointed Walter G. Gresham, of Indiana, to be Postmaster General.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4.—The agent of the Associated Press here received the following this afternoon:

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 4.—Judge Gresham has just been notified by the Secretary of State of his appointment as Postmaster General, and that his commission was signed yesterday by the President. He authorizes me to say that he will accept. He is now holding court here, but the term will adjourn this week.

CHAS. L. HOLSTEN, U. S. Atty.

THE DISEASE AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—There has been an increase of smallpox in Edgemoor, the eastern portion of the city, during the past week, but no new cases were reported yesterday and to-day from the health office. The city population is pretty thoroughly vaccinated and physicians declare there is no apprehension of a spread of the disease. A more careful quarantine of the infected has been taken by the health officer, and the recorder has been instructed to enforce the law with regard to vaccination.

WILL HE, THOUGH!

Senator Vest Indulges in A Few Predictions and a Little Gossip.

St. Louis, April 4.—Senator George F. Vest was interviewed to-day by a correspondent on the political situation. He said:

"I have not much of interest to tell you. There is one thing sure in politics, however, and that is, that there will be a Democrat. We are sure to win next time, if we have a good candidate. I think McDonald, of Indiana, stands the best chance for the position. He is a good man and they can't buy the State of Indiana away from him. He is strong in the East. I have been surprised to find how strong he is in New York, as I learned while there."

"How is the Tilden boom?"

"Tilden is a strong man and would make a good candidate if his health should permit him, and I understand his health is much improved at present. I am inclined to think that the race will be between Arthur and McDonald. Arthur is working for the nomination. He is all for New York now. The New York men are getting everything. He is trying to compromise all around, and the report that he and Conkling are at odds is an erroneous one. They are hand-and-glove yet, but Conkling is out of politics, and is making it fast. He can get all of the fat fees of any of the departments, and when a man does that he is on the high road to fortune. Logan may give Arthur trouble, as he is strong and represents all that is left of Salviarism."

THIRD DISTRICT GREENBACKERS.

Samuel F. Howey Nominated for Congress—Walker Gets Pits.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 4.—The Greenback Congressional Convention assembled at the Court House today at 11 o'clock. Virgil A. Gatz was elected Chairman and A. H. Burnett Secretary, both of this city. A Committee of five on Resolutions, with E. C. Burdett, of Kanawha, at the head, was appointed. While the committee was out, A. H. Burnett addressed the Convention. He paid his compliments to H. S. Walker and denounced him as a modern Judas Iscariot, and asserted the bargain he had made could not deliver the goods. Judge Cyrus Hall also addressed the convention. His remarks took a wide range, and he paid his respects mainly to the old parties. He gave utterance to some tart remarks, which were supposed to have been directed to Judge Guthrie, because of his appointment of Will Chilton, Keena's partner, to the position of Prosecuting Attorney, vice Snyder resigned.

STILL MORE HORRORS

IN THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE

Investigation—Yesterday's Developments—Death of the Yearable Peter Cooper—A Brief Sketch of his Life—Iron Association Meeting.

BOSTON, MASS., April 4.—The Tewksbury almshouse investigation was resumed to-day. The Chairman asked to have an issue as to whether the bodies had been delivered to medical schools eliminated, as that would not be disputed. Governor Butler replied he expected to prove the bodies had been delivered elsewhere, some to be skinned and the skins tanned. He proposed to show that after the bodies had been buried they had been taken up and sent away, and he said he would go into the graveyard at Tewksbury and produce some alleged "remains." This investigation was to go on to prove the testimony which had been given to be absolutely false. The books which had been sent to him as records of the almshouse were not complete, but were copies of the original books. He wanted the latter, embracing those recording the deaths and sale of dead bodies.

The Chairman said it was claimed that no bodies were sold, hence there were no records to be produced, but the Governor said he would prove to the contrary. Mrs. Thomas resumed her testimony. She corrected her statement that a pound of butter was given to the inmates. It should be a pound of meat. Honora Conners an inmate, was kept "as a show" woman for the benefit of visitors who were taken to see her. Thomas Hall who worked at Tewksbury from 1874 to 1877 testified he had no objection to burying the bodies. He took them from the dead house under orders of Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., and Captain Manning used to come and get the dead bodies, carrying them away in two air-tight trunks.

Another Treasury official said the nickel pieces I have noticed were made in 1872; they were not in hot weather. No picking was done while he was there. The bodies received from the State prison for burial at the almshouse were with one exception sent away for disposition. When the left he was paid \$100 for the winter's work, and for handling the bodies. He thought Tom Marsh used to collect money from Harvard College. Witness acknowledged he knew he had been doing something. The hearing was then adjourned to Monday.

DEATH OF PETER COOPER

At New York—The Aged Philanthropist Passes Peacefully Away.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Peter Cooper died of pneumonia at half past three this morning. Mr. Cooper celebrated the ninety-second anniversary of his birth on February 12. He had been ailing some time with a slight cold and Sunday was compelled to remain in bed. The family physician was summoned and at once discovered the patient suffering from pneumonia. Mr. Cooper's advanced years were a great drawback to his recovery. At 2 o'clock this morning he called his son ex-Mayor Cooper and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, his daughter, and her family to his bedside, saying to them that he knew he had not long to live, and they must be reconciled to the fact. His death occurred exactly at 3:30 A. M., and he remained conscious up to the time of his demise, and made several remarks in regard to family affairs. Many friends of the family and prominent citizens called at the house this morning and expressed sympathy with the bereaved family. Mr. Cooper was born in this city February 12, 1791. He lived a life full of honor from early boyhood.

Among many who called to express their sorrow for Cooper were Samuel J. Tilden, Algon Sullivan, General Alexander S. Webb and Andrew H. Green. During his long life Mr. Cooper manifested his great interest in the Cooper Institute and spoke to Mr. Hewitt and to his son, ex-Mayor Cooper, about the manner in which the work should be carried on after his death. The information of Cooper's demise quickly spread throughout the city exciting feelings of regret. Flags were at half-mast on the Cooper Institute, city hall, post office building, newspaper offices, and other public and private buildings.

The funeral of Peter Cooper will take place from All Souls' Church, Saturday, Rev. Dr. Collier, assisted by Rev. Howard Crosby, will conduct the services. The following are the pall bearers: Hamilton Fish, Wilson G. Hunt, Chief Justice David A. Briggs, General Schuyler, W. H. Appleton, A. A. Low, Cyrus W. Field, John E. Parsons and H. M. Thielieff. The funeral will be as private as possible.

Peter Cooper was born in New York, February 12, 1791. He attended school only half of each day for a single year, and beyond the knowledge thus gained his acquisitions were entirely his own. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the trade of coachmaking, and served out his time so much to the satisfaction of his master, that the latter offered to set him up in business, which he declined. He was sometimes followed by trade; engaged in the manufacture of machinery, and in the carrying of coal, which were in great demand during the war of 1812, but lost all value on the declaration of peace; then the manufacture of cabinet ware; then in the grocery business, the city of New York, and finally in the manufacture of fine and singling, which he carried on for fifty years. His attention was early called to the great resources of this country for the manufacture of iron, and in 1830 he erected extensive works at Camden, near Baltimore. Disposed of these, he subsequently erected a rolling and wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In 1845 he removed the machinery to Trenton, N. J., where he erected the largest rolling mill that time in the United States for the manufacture of railroad iron, and at which subsequently he was the first to roll wrought-iron for beams fire-proof buildings. While in Baltimore he was the first to design the first locomotive engine constructed on this continent, and it was used successfully on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He took great interest in the extension of the electric telegraph, in which he invested a large capital. He served in the advancement of Science and Art, commonly called the "Cooper Institute," was elected in New York at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, between Seventh and Eighth streets, covering the site for a cost of over \$50,000, to which Mr. Cooper has since added an endowment of \$150,000 in cash. This building is devoted by a deed of trust, with all its rents, issues and profits, to the instruction and elevation of the working classes of the city of New York. The plan includes regular course of instruction at night, free to all who choose to attend, on social and political science, on the application of science to the useful

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION TOUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—President Arthur will leave for Jacksonville, Fla., at noon to-morrow. The report that the President will visit Yellowstone Park soon after his return from Florida is said at the White House to be without foundation. The President will be accompanied by Secretary Chandler, C. D. Miller, of N. Y., and private Secretary Penden. A special car has been placed at the disposal of the party. They will go direct to Jacksonville, and make no stops possible. From Jacksonville they will proceed up St. John's river as far as Sanford. They expect to be absent about two weeks. It has not yet been finally determined whether or not the party will return direct to the city. It is likely, however, a short visit may be made several principal cities on the route.

WEST VIRGINIA POSTMASTER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—West Virginia Postmasters have been commissioned as follows:

William I. Conmack, at Dunn's, W. Va. Lewis Callaway, at Petersburg, W. Va. Flavius H. Hallen, at Tyroneville Mines, W. Va.

J. W. Powell, at Williamsport, W. Va. Alfred E. Edens, at Young's Mines, W. Va.

COLEMAN, April 4.—The Legislature today agreed on the report of the Conference Committee for the submission of two propositions for amendments to the Constitution on the liquor question. One provides for prohibition and the other for legislative control.

STILL MORE HORRORS

IN THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE

Investigation—Yesterday's Developments—Death of the Yearable Peter Cooper—A Brief Sketch of his Life—Iron Association Meeting.

BOSTON, MASS., April 4.—The Tewksbury almshouse investigation was resumed to-day. The Chairman asked to have an issue as to whether the bodies had been delivered to medical schools eliminated, as that would not be disputed. Governor Butler replied he expected to prove the bodies had been delivered elsewhere, some to be skinned and the skins tanned. He proposed to show that after the bodies had been buried they had been taken up and sent away, and he said he would go into the graveyard at Tewksbury and produce some alleged "remains." This investigation was to go on to prove the testimony which had been given to be absolutely false. The books which had been sent to him as records of the almshouse were not complete, but were copies of the original books. He wanted the latter, embracing those recording the deaths and sale of dead bodies.

The Chairman said it was claimed that no bodies were sold, hence there were no records to be produced, but the Governor said he would prove to the contrary. Mrs. Thomas resumed her testimony. She corrected her statement that a pound of butter was given to the inmates. It should be a pound of meat. Honora Conners an inmate, was kept "as a show" woman for the benefit of visitors who were taken to see her. Thomas Hall who worked at Tewksbury from 1874 to 1877 testified he had no objection to burying the bodies. He took them from the dead house under orders of Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., and Captain Manning used to come and get the dead bodies, carrying them away in two air-tight trunks.

Another Treasury official said the nickel pieces I have noticed were made in 1872; they were not in hot weather. No picking was done while he was there. The bodies received from the State prison for burial at the almshouse were with one exception sent away for disposition. When the left he was paid \$100 for the winter's work, and for handling the bodies. He thought Tom Marsh used to collect money from Harvard College. Witness acknowledged he knew he had been doing something. The hearing was then adjourned to Monday.

DEATH OF PETER COOPER

At New York—The Aged Philanthropist Passes Peacefully Away.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Peter Cooper died of pneumonia at half past three this morning. Mr. Cooper celebrated the ninety-second anniversary of his birth on February 12. He had been ailing some time with a slight cold and Sunday was compelled to remain in bed. The family physician was summoned and at once discovered the patient suffering from pneumonia. Mr. Cooper's advanced years were a great drawback to his recovery. At 2 o'clock this morning he called his son ex-Mayor Cooper and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, his daughter, and her family to his bedside, saying to them that he knew he had not long to live, and they must be reconciled to the fact. His death occurred exactly at 3:30 A. M., and he remained conscious up to the time of his demise, and made several remarks in regard to family affairs. Many friends of the family and prominent citizens called at the house this morning and expressed sympathy with the bereaved family. Mr. Cooper was born in this city February 12, 1791. He lived a life full of honor from early boyhood.

Among many who called to express their sorrow for Cooper were Samuel J. Tilden, Algon Sullivan, General Alexander S. Webb and Andrew H. Green. During his long life Mr. Cooper manifested his great interest in the Cooper Institute and spoke to Mr. Hewitt and to his son, ex-Mayor Cooper, about the manner in which the work should be carried on after his death. The information of Cooper's demise quickly spread throughout the city exciting feelings of regret. Flags were at half-mast on the Cooper Institute, city hall, post office building, newspaper offices, and other public and private buildings.

The funeral of Peter Cooper will take place from All Souls' Church, Saturday, Rev. Dr. Collier, assisted by Rev. Howard Crosby, will conduct the services. The following are the pall bearers: Hamilton Fish, Wilson G. Hunt, Chief Justice David A. Briggs, General Schuyler, W. H. Appleton, A. A. Low, Cyrus W. Field, John E. Parsons and H. M. Thielieff. The funeral will be as private as possible.

Peter Cooper was born in New York, February 12, 1791. He attended school only half of each day for a single year, and beyond the knowledge thus gained his acquisitions were entirely his own. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the trade of coachmaking, and served out his time so much to the satisfaction of his master, that the latter offered to set him up in business, which he declined. He was sometimes followed by trade; engaged in the manufacture of machinery, and in the carrying of coal, which were in great demand during the war of 1812, but lost all value on the declaration of peace; then the manufacture of cabinet ware; then in the grocery business, the city of New York, and finally in the manufacture of fine and singling, which he carried on for fifty years. His attention was early called to the great resources of this country for the manufacture of iron, and in 1830 he erected extensive works at Camden, near Baltimore. Disposed of these, he subsequently erected a rolling and wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In 1845 he removed the machinery to Trenton, N. J., where he erected the largest rolling mill that time in the United States for the manufacture of railroad iron, and at which subsequently he was the first to roll wrought-iron for beams fire-proof buildings. While in Baltimore he was the first to design the first locomotive engine constructed on this continent, and it was used successfully on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He took great interest in the extension of the electric telegraph, in which he invested a large capital. He served in the advancement of Science and Art, commonly called the "Cooper Institute," was elected in New York at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, between Seventh and Eighth streets, covering the site for a cost of over \$50,000, to which Mr. Cooper has since added an endowment of \$150,000 in cash. This building is devoted by a deed of trust, with all its rents, issues and profits, to the instruction and elevation of the working classes of the city of New York. The plan includes regular course of instruction at night, free to all who choose to attend, on social and political science, on the application of science to the useful

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION TOUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—President Arthur will leave for Jacksonville, Fla., at noon to-morrow. The report that the President will visit Yellowstone Park soon after his return from Florida is said at the White House to be without foundation. The President will be accompanied by Secretary Chandler, C. D. Miller, of N. Y., and private Secretary Penden. A special car has been placed at the disposal of the party. They will go direct to Jacksonville, and make no stops possible. From Jacksonville they will proceed up St. John's river as far as Sanford. They expect to be absent about two weeks. It has not yet been finally determined whether or not the party will return direct to the city. It is likely, however, a short visit may be made several principal cities on the route.

WEST VIRGINIA POSTMASTER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—West Virginia Postmasters have been commissioned as follows:

William I. Conmack, at Dunn's, W. Va. Lewis Callaway, at Petersburg, W. Va. Flavius H. Hallen, at Tyroneville Mines, W. Va.

J. W. Powell, at Williamsport, W. Va. Alfred E. Edens, at Young's Mines, W. Va.

COLEMAN, April 4.—The Legislature today agreed on the report of the Conference Committee for the submission of two propositions for amendments to the Constitution on the liquor question. One provides for prohibition and the other for legislative control.

STILL MORE HORRORS

IN THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE

Investigation—Yesterday's Developments—Death of the Yearable Peter Cooper—A Brief Sketch of his Life—Iron Association Meeting.

BOSTON, MASS., April 4.—The Tewksbury almshouse investigation was resumed to-day. The Chairman asked to have an issue as to whether the bodies had been delivered to medical schools eliminated, as that would not be disputed. Governor Butler replied he expected to prove the bodies had been delivered elsewhere, some to be skinned and the skins tanned. He proposed to show that after the bodies had been buried they had been taken up and sent away, and he said he would go into the graveyard at Tewksbury and produce some alleged "remains." This